

PA 169T107

GUREVICH, D. B.

USSR/Physics - Phosphors  
Photoconductivity

NOV 50

"Comparison of Photoconductivity Relaxation  
With Phosphorescence Relaxation," D. B.  
Gurevich, N. A. Tolstoy, P. P. Feofilov

"Zhur Ekspier 1 Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 11,  
pp 1039-1046

Compares experimental laws governing kinetics  
of photoconductivity with experimental laws  
governing kinetics of luminescence. Establishes  
parallelism of these laws. Calculations

169T107

USSR/Physics - Phosphors (Contd)

NOV 50

Luminescence relaxation of cadmium sulfide  
from its photoconductivity relaxation. Sub-  
mitted 4 Apr 50.

169T107

C H

3

**Luminescence and photoconductivity of cadmium sulfide.** D. B. Gutsevich, N. A. Tolstol, and P. P. Feofilov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 29-32 (1950). Measurements on CdS confirmed the previously (C.A. 42, 6506; Arkhangel'skaya, et al., *ibid.*, 64, 187 (1948)) established finding that the relaxation of the "nonlinear" photocurrent  $\Delta\sigma$  (i.e. the photocurrent, nonlinear with the intensity  $E$  of the exciting light), and that of the brightness  $I$  of luminescence, follow the same kinetic law. The fall of the former with time  $t$  obeys  $\Delta\sigma \sim \sqrt{E} (1 + at)^{-1}$ , where  $b \sim \sqrt{E}$ , whereas  $I \sim E (1 + at)^{-1}$ , where  $a \sim \sqrt{E}$ , and the exponents  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are independent of  $E$ . The total light emitted  $L = \int I dt$  is proportional to  $\sqrt{E} (1 + at)^{-1}$ , which is analogous to the law of decay for  $\Delta\sigma$ , and identical with it if  $a = b$  and  $\beta = \alpha - 1$ . These equalities were confirmed experimentally for CdS

excited in the long-wave region, Hg lines 578 and 540 m $\mu$ ; in this region,  $I_0$  is proportional to  $E$ , and  $\Delta\sigma_0$  to  $E^{0.9}$  (in some samples to  $E^{0.9}$ ), and the expts.  $\alpha - 1$  and  $\beta$  for the same sample are equal within the limits of exptl. accuracy. This indicates that the no. of excited electrons which determine the total light stored is proportional, and possibly equal, to the no. of electrons detg. the photocurrent. The same results are found in excitation with the short-wave range (Hg lines 430, 405, 366, and 311 m $\mu$ ), the normal stationary relations cease to be valid, as  $I_0 \sim E^p$ , with  $p = 0.85 - 0.97$ , and  $\Delta\sigma_0 \sim E^q$ , with  $q = 0.77 - 0.83$ ; in this region,  $\alpha$  remains fairly const., but  $\beta$  increases to 0.61 - 0.66, and consequently  $\alpha - 1 < \beta$ . This deviation may be due to a concn. of the absorption in the surface layer. The identity of the decay laws for  $I$  and for  $\Delta\sigma$  leads to the conclusion that, in the course of the relaxation process, the ratio of the no. of electrons in the conduction zone and

their no. at the trapping levels remains const., i.e. that the equil. is established instantaneously. N. Thon

USSR/Physics - Photoconductivity

21 May 50

"Magnitude of Dark Conductivity as a Criterion of Stationary and Relaxation Properties of Photoconductivity", D. B. Gurevich, N. A. Tolstoy

"Dok Ak Nauk BSSR" Vol LXXII, No 3, pp 473-476

FA 175T83

Semiconductive photoconductive cells are divided into 2 classes: (1) exponential and (2) hyperbolic. The 1st are substances whose relaxation of photocurrent is  $\Delta\sigma \sim E \cdot \exp(-t/\tau)$ ; and the 2d,  $\Delta\sigma \sim E \cdot (1 - \exp(-t/\tau))$ . Here, stationary photoconductivity is proportional to illumination E, and relaxation time  $\tau$  is independent of E. Generalizes here the above 2 basic

USSR/Physics - Photoconductivity 175T83  
(Contd) 21 May 50

relations, to find more complicated relations among  $\Delta\sigma$ ,  $\Delta\sigma$ , E, t,  $\tau$ . Submitted 23 Mar 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

175MR2

51

USSR:

Photoplastic recording of Raman spectra in polarized light. (K. S. Bobrovich and D. B. Guravich, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 85, no. 1, 1963, *Scientific Abstr.*, 56A, 973 (1963)). Light from a  $\text{CaCl}_2$  lamp is passed through polaroid (hepatite) film filters formed into tubes surrounding the cuvette of spin. exposures are made, first with the parallel and then with the perpendicular component of the polarized light incident on the gold, by suitable disposition of the filters. After being scattered from the cuvette, the light passes into an entry collimator (1.5 cm. in diam., and of 50-cm. focal length, and falls on a grating 8 X 7.5 sq. cm. area, with 600 lines/cm. (center of energy in one of the 2nd orders at 4350 Å. in  $60^\circ$ ). The linear dispersion in the 2nd-order spectra is 8 Å./mm. Scanning is effected by rotation of the spectra is 8 Å./mm. Scanning is effected by rotation of the spectra, connected to the recording drum through a reducing gear; light reaches the drum from the grating after passage through a photomultiplier (fed at 1000 v, and having an integral sensitivity of 30 amp./lumen, and a dark current of  $2.2 \times 10^{-8}$  amp.) and reflection from the mirror of a galvanometer of sensitivity  $4 \times 10^{-8}$  amp. The linear calibration curve for correcting the observed to the true degree of depolarization is reproduced, along with an example of a record of a Raman spectrum for  $\text{CCl}_4$ .

K. L. C.

Bobrovich  
Guravich

GUREVICH, D. B.

USSR:

539.132

3714. Rotational isomerism of 1,2-dichloroethane and 1,2-dibromoethane. YU. A. PENTIN, V. S. BOGOMICH, D. B. GUREVICH AND V. M. TATEYSKII. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 89, No. 3, 435-8 (1953) In Russian. English translation, U.S. National Sci. Found. NSF-tr-38.

The Raman spectra have been recorded photoelectrically at various temperatures between 12 and 132°C. From the relative intensities of the two peaks in each spectrum corresponding to the C-halogen bond vibrations of the two isomers of each compound (at 654 and 754 cm<sup>-1</sup> for dichloroethane, and

at 551 and 639 cm<sup>-1</sup> for dibromoethane) at the different temperatures, a value close to 0 cal/mole was derived for the heat of isomerization of the dichloro, and of 770 ± 60 cal/mole for the dibromo derivative; this latter figure agrees well with some other published figures, and it is considered that the value of 2420 cal/mole, published by Frost (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 60, 387 (1948)) is erroneous.

R. C. MURRAY

9 Chen

RDW  
RM

USSR/Physics - Photoelectric method

FD-1486

Card 1/1 : Pub 146-9/20

Author : Bobovich, Ya. S., and Gurevich, D. B.

Title : Application of photoelectric recording method molecular analysis by means of Raman spectra of scattering of light

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 27, 318-332, Sep 1954

Abstract : Photoelectric recording equipment with a wide-aperture monochromator for weak spectra in the visible band is described. The equipment is tested in various applications to the analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures and quantitative measurements of depolarization degrees of lines of Raman spectra. Indebted to Prof V. K. Prokof'yev. Twenty-six references including 11 foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : September 4, 1953

BOBOVICH, Ya.S.; GUREVICH, D.B.

Use of current lumen-output dependent photoelectrically recording  
monochromators in the spectroscopy of Raman spectra. Izv. AN SSSR  
Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:48-49 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

GUREVICH, D. B.; YESIN, R. A.; PROKOF'YEV, V. K.

Some properties of low-voltage electric impulse discharges.

Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1:64-65 Ja-P '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

AUTHORS: Gurevich, D.B. and Prokof'yev, V.K.

51-4-2/25

TITLE: Distribution of temperature in the plasma of low-voltage and high-voltage spark discharges. (Raspredeleniye temperatury v plazme nizkovol'tnogo i vysokovol'tnogo iskrovoykh razryadov.)

PERIODICAL: "Optika i Spektroskopiya" (Optics and Spectroscopy) 1957, Vol.2, No.4, pp.417-420 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Spectral methods of temperature measurement give values of 7000-9000°K for spark discharges even though the latter may be very powerful with, say, 7500 A peak current and 15 microsecond duration. The form of the spectrum, the conductivity and the related extent of ionization in powerful sparks suggest much higher temperatures. The temperature of a spark changes very rapidly in time and space. To study these changes spark discharges between iron electrodes were investigated. Two Cu I lines (5106 and 5153 Å) were two N II lines (5045 and 5179 Å) were used. A diffraction grating spectrograph with 7 Å/mm dispersion was used. It had a system of exit slits equipped with photomultipliers followed by oscillograph recording. A narrow region of the discharge could be selected for study. Single discharges at low voltages : 250 V and 1000 μF (the energy stored in capacitors was about 30 joules) and

Card 1/3

Distribution of temperature in the plasma of low-voltage and high-voltage spark discharges. (Cont.) 51-4-2/25

at high voltages : 6.5 kV and 6.5  $\mu$ F (again the energy was about 30 joules) were studied. The self-inductance in both cases was about 5  $\mu$ H. The spectral temperature measurements took about 10  $\mu$ sec in sparks whose duration was several hundred microseconds. The low-voltage discharges were aperiodic, the high-voltage ones oscillatory. In the latter case the Cu I line intensities did not and the N II ones did become zero at the current minima. The duration of the Cu sparks was longer than that of the N sparks. The intensity of the N sparks was highest at the beginning of the discharge. Temperatures calculated from the Cu I lines, ranging from 5000 to 9000 $^{\circ}$ K, are graphed as functions of time for various distances  $l$  (0 to 14 mm) from the electrodes. For the low-voltage sparks at small  $l$  the Cu I temperature rises with time for about 400  $\mu$ sec from about 5500 to 7000 $^{\circ}$ K. For medium  $l$  the temperature rises to a maximum of 9500 $^{\circ}$ K after 200  $\mu$ sec and then falls to near 5000 $^{\circ}$ K. For large values of  $l$  the temperature falls with time from 7000 $^{\circ}$ K or remains constant at about 7000 $^{\circ}$ K. For the high-voltage sparks the Cu I temperature does not

Card 2/3

Distribution of temperature in the plasma of low-voltage and high-voltage spark discharges. (Cont.) 51-4-2/25

depend on the capacitor voltage, which was varied from 2100 to 6300 V, and therefore the temperature does not depend on the energy supplied or the current flowing. At small distances ( $l = 0$  to 1 mm) from the electrodes the spectral Cu I temperatures were higher at the current minima than at the current maxima. The converse was found to hold for about  $l = 2$  mm. The temperatures for  $l$  from 0 to 2 mm were between 5000 and 9000°K during the first 200  $\mu$ sec. At  $l = 4$  mm or more the light emission ceased to be oscillatory and the Cu I temperature varied between 7000 and 9000°K with either a maximum at 100  $\mu$ sec or a continuous fall with time. Only one value of the N II temperatures is quoted: 32000°K for  $l = 0$  in low-voltage sparks at the end of the discharge ( $t = 400 \mu$ sec). Some effects of the electrode polarity were also found. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, 9 references (4 of which are Slavic).

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1956.  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GUREVICH, D.B.

24(7) **FRASE I BOOK EXPLORATION** SOV/1700

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo sveshchaniya po spektroskopii, 1956  
 S. III. Atomnaya spektroskopiya (Materials of the 10th All-Union  
 Conference on Spectroscopy, 1956, Vol. 2: Atomic Spectroscopy)  
 Fizicheskii sbornik, 77p-M(9), 1958, 568 p. (Series: Ite)  
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komissiya po  
 spektroskopii.

**Editorial Board:** S.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.);  
 L.L. Reznikov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
 V.A. Fabrikant, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
 V.G. Koritskiy, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;  
 Candidate of Physical and Technical Sciences; L.K. Mayskiy,  
 (Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V.S. Mulyanokh  
 (Deceased), Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; A.Ie.  
 M., S.K. Gerasimov, Teach. Ass.; T.V. Sarayuk.

**FOREWORD:** This book is intended for scientists and researchers in  
 the field of spectroscopy, as well as for technical personnel  
 using spectrum analysis in various industries.

**CONTENTS:** This volume contains 177 scientific and technical studies  
 of atomic spectroscopy presented at the 10th All-Union Confer-  
 ence on spectroscopy in 1956. The studies were carried out by  
 extensive bibliographic and technical institutes and include  
 studies covering many phases of spectroscopy, including  
 electromagnetic emission, physicochemical methods for controlling  
 uranium production, physics and technology of laser discharge  
 optics and spectroscopy, absorption dispersion in metal vapors,  
 spectroscopy and the excitation theory, spectrum analysis of ores  
 and minerals, photophysical theory, quantitative analysis of  
 analysis of metals and alloys, spectral determination of the  
 hydrogen content of metals by means of isotopes, tables and  
 statistical study of variation in the parameters of calibration  
 curves, determination of traces of metals, spectrographic analysis  
 of metal alloys, thermochemistry in metallurgy, and principles and  
 practice of spectrochemical analysis.

Card 2/31

**Materials of the 10th All-Union Conference (Cont.)** SOV/1700

- Elain, V.N. Mechanism of the Entry of Electrode Substance Into  
the Luminous Cloud of a Condensed Spark Discharge 161
- Martimov, Ye. G. Studying the Spark Discharge in Regions  
- Around Electrodes by the Spectral Scanning Method 163
- Gur'yeva, B.B., and V.K. Prokof'ev. Temperature Distribution  
in Low-voltage and High-voltage Spark Discharge Plasma 166
- Wojnar, A.O. Simultaneous Application of Spectrographic,  
Microchemical, Electrophoretic, and Computing Methods for  
the Determination of Microelements of Low Concentration  
in Ecological Specimens 170
- Abramson, I.S., and A.M. Englevskiy. High-voltage Spark  
- Discharge Generator With Electronic Control 173
- Korovina, I.A., L.V. Lipin, and V.V. Poimin. Ultraviolet  
- Absorption Spectra of Fluorine Compounds 175

82800

S/124/60/000/004/017/027  
A005/A001

24,3300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 4, p. 111, # 4984

AUTHORS: Gurevich, D.B., Prokof'yev, V.K., Snigirev, Yu.A.

TITLE: Photoelectric Devices<sup>21</sup> for Recording the Spectra of Luminosity of Momentary Processes

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komiss. po pirometrii pri Vses. Nauchno-issled. in-te metrol., 1958, sb. 1, pp. 51-56

TEXT: The authors point out that the use of devices with photoelectric recording represents the most effective mode of measuring the radiation intensity with resolution in time. However, the photoelectrical receiver records only one spectral line or a narrow section of the continuous spectrum. If it is necessary to obtain knowledge on the entire spectrum or on certain of its sections, either the transposition of the spectrum before the exit slot of the monochromator may be accomplished (scanning), or several exit slots, i.e., the multi-channel record scheme, may be used. Two devices are described in the article, which use both of the modes of recording. One of the devices is a four-channel photoelectric spectrometer and analyzes the wide spectral region from 12,000 to

Card 1/3

82800

S/124/60/000/004/017/027  
A005/A001

Photoelectric Devices for Recording the Spectra of Luminosity of Momentary Processes

3,600 Å. The light is dispersed by a diffraction grating. The exit slots are able to single out any four lines or two lines and two sections of the background in their vicinity. The light fluxes singled out by the slots get into photomultipliers; the photocurrent is amplified and fed to oscillographs, the screen images of which are photographed. The oscillograms yield the time-variation of the intensities of the spectral lines or the sections of the continuous spectrum. The device permits the fixing of flares with a duration from  $10^{-6}$  to 1 sec. The other device accomplishes the scanning of the spectrum by means of two channels in the regions of either 4,000-6,500 Å or 6,500-12,000 Å. The recording time of a single spectrum amounts to  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  - 0.1 sec. The number of spectra recorded in time sequence amount to ten. Two slots simultaneously run over the spectrum, also obtained by means of the diffraction grating. The light flux gets into the photomultiplier, and the photocurrent is fed to a double-beam oscillograph, the screen images of which are filmed. The measurements of the temperature of spark discharges in time were carried out by means

Card 2/3

82800

S/124/60/000/004/017/027  
A005/A001

Photoelectric Devices for Recording the Spectra of Luminosity of Momentary Processes

of these devices in various sections of a plasma. Simultaneously, the discharge current was recorded oscillographically. Graphs illustrating the results are added.

Yu.P. Rayzer



Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

85 57

9.3150

SOV/81-59-20-71197

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 20, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gurevich, D.B., Prokof'yev, V.K.

TITLE: The Temperature Distribution in the Plasma of Low-Voltage and High-Voltage Spark Discharge

PERIODICAL: Fiz. sb. L'vovsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 4(9), pp 166 - 170

ABSTRACT: The temperature of low-voltage and high-voltage discharges between Fe-electrodes has been measured by the intensity of lines CuI5106-CuI5153 and NII5045-NII5179 A which have been obtained on a diffraction spectrograph (7A/mm) with 2-channel oscillographic recording. The measurements were carried out for various sections of the torch at time intervals of  $10^{-5}$  sec at a total duration of discharges of  $\sim n \cdot 10^{-4}$  sec. The obtained results point to considerable differences in the temperature of various torch zones. In this case the measurement of the temperature by any couple of lines makes it possible to decide not on the average or maximum temperature of the torch, but only on the temperature of the plasma sections at those moments, when the conditions for the excitation of a given couple of lines are not favorable. The temperature of the

Card 1/2

85 57

SOV/81-59-20-71197

The Temperature Distribution in the Plasma of Low-Voltage and High-Voltage Spark Discharge

torch of a low-voltage spark for instance, which is measured by the CuI lines is 5,700°K at the beginning of the discharge, whereas the temperature measured by the NII lines is 32,000°K. This difference is connected with the fact that in the measurements of the intensity of the CuI lines mainly colder peripheric zones of the torch take part in the radiation. In the measurement of the "color" temperature of the torch of a low-voltage spark by a continuous spectrum in the region of 4,000 - 6,000 Å values have been obtained which are close to the boiling points of the electrode material (for Zn ~ 1,400°K, for Cu ~ 2,800°K). This points to the presence of drops of molten metal in the torch with a size of the order of  $6 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mm ejected from the surface of the electrodes.

B. L'vcv

Card 2/2

24(3), 24(7), 24(8)

SOV/51-7-1-3/27

AUTHORS: Prokof'yev, V.K., Gurevich, D.B., Belousova, I.M. and Snigirev, Yu.A.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Time Required for Establishment of Thermodynamic Equilibrium in the Plasma of an Arc Discharge (K voprosu o vremeni ustanovleniya termodinamicheskogo ravnovesiya v plazme dugovogo razryada)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 14-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the time required for establishment of thermodynamic equilibrium in a 5-15 A, 45 V d.c. arc burning between carbon electrodes in air at atmospheric pressure. This time was taken to be equal to the time necessary to establish equilibrium in the arc after application of a short (10-25  $\mu$ sec) pulse of 80-200 A across the arc gap. The pulses (Fig 2) were produced by discharging a 5  $\mu$ F, 300 V capacitor or using a circuit consisting of six sections, each with a C = 0.25  $\mu$ F and L = 10  $\mu$ H (the pulse generator circuit is shown in Fig 1). Establishment of thermodynamic equilibrium conditions after a pulse was taken to be that moment at which the temperatures  $T_{exc}$ ,  $T_{vibr}$  and  $T_{rot}$  became equal;  $T_{exc}$  was the temperature deduced from the relative intensities of the atomic lines Fe I 5269.5 and 4325.76  $\text{\AA}$ ,  $T_{vibr}$  was the temperature deduced from the ratio of the intensities of unresolved 0-1 and 1-2 CN

Card 1/2

SOV/51-7-1-3/27  
On the Problem of the Time Required for Establishment of Thermodynamic Equilibrium  
in the Plasma of an Arc Discharge

band edges at 4216.0 and 4197.2 Å,  $T_{rot}$  was the temperature deduced from the distribution of intensities in an unresolved 0-1 CN rotational band with an edge at 4216.0 Å. Measurements with a four-channel photoelectric spectrometer SP-64 yielded the values  $T_{exc} \approx T_{vibr} \approx T_{rot} \approx 4200^{\circ}K$  before a pulse was applied; 20-25 μsec after a pulse the three temperatures became equal again at about 6000°K (Figs 3, 4). The authors conclude that this interval of 20-25 μsec is the time required for establishment of thermodynamic equilibrium conditions in the arc described above. There are 4 figures, 6 tables and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 3 Dutch and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1958

Card 2/2

S/051/61/010/003/006/010  
E032/E514

**AUTHORS:** Belousova, I.M. and Gurevich, D. B.

**TITLE:** Distribution of Atoms over Excited States in a Low-Pressure Arc

**PERIODICAL:** Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol.10, No.3, pp.410-412

**TEXT:** The present authors have carried out an experimental check of the applicability of the Boltzmann distribution in the case of some lines of Fe and Ba ions at pressures between 760 and 20 mm Hg. The check was carried out by comparing the "excitation temperature" determined from the relative intensities of these lines. The spectrum was excited in an arc between carbon electrodes and the arc current was kept constant at 5 A. The intensity of the spectral lines was measured with the 4-channel photoelectric spectrometer ЦП-64 (SP-64) described by D. B. Burevich, V. K. Prokof'yev and Yu. A. Snegirev (Ref.5). The sensitivity of the detectors was checked against a strip lamp with a known brightness temperature. The re-absorption was checked as described by I. B. Podmoshenskiy and L. D. Kondrasheva (Ref.6), using the linear absorption method with the source

Card 1/ 5

Distribution of Atoms over ...

S/051/61/010/003/006/010

E032/E514

coincident with its image. The figure shows the "excitation temperature" as a function of pressure for different lines of FeI and BaII and also the gas temperature determined from CN bands. (1 - FeI;  $I_{5167}/I_{5371}$ , 2 - BaII;  $I_{4899}/I_{4934}$ , 3 - FeI;  $I_{4325}/I_{5371}$ , 4 - CN, 5 - FeI;  $I_{5233}/I_{5167}$ , 6 - FeI;  $I_{4325}/I_{5167}$ ). As can be seen, all the temperatures agree above  $p = 100$  mm Hg, i.e. all the levels are populated in accordance with the Boltzmann law and the electron temperature coincides with the gas temperature. Below 100 mm Hg the gas temperature decreases and the "excitation temperature" shows a different behaviour, depending on the lines employed in its measurement, i.e. the level population is not describable by the Boltzmann law. As the pressure is reduced, the electron temperature should, in general, increase (A. Engel' and M. Shteyenbek, Ref.7). However, inspection of the figure will show that this is not always the case. In particular, the curves suggest that the levels  $e^7D_5$  and  $Z^3G^3$ , which are the upper levels for the transitions responsible for FeI 5233 and 4325.8 Å, are no longer populated according to the Boltzmann law below

Card 2/5

Distribution of Atoms over ...

S/051/61/010/003/006/010  
E032/E514

100 mm Hg. The tables gives the data for the lines on which the temperature measurement was based. The values of  $gf$  were taken from the paper by King and Aartz (Ref. 8) and  $A_i = \sum_K A_{ik}$ , i.e. the probability of transition from the given level to all the other possible lower levels was largely based on the results of Crosswhite (Ref.9). The transition to absolute values was carried out in accordance with the procedure described by Allen (Ref.10). The electron concentration was estimated from the intensity ratio of BaI 5535 and BaII 4554 Å at atmospheric pressure and at 100 mm Hg. At 760 mm Hg the concentration was found to be  $9 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . For pressures just below 100 mm Hg, the criterion for the applicability of the Boltzmann distribution is

$$\frac{N_e p g}{A_i} > 1 \quad (1)$$

In this the electron concentration is assumed to be approximately  $10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and the electron temperature  $\sim 5500^\circ\text{K}$ . Knowing the pressure range within which the Boltzmann distribution is no longer obeyed, it is possible to estimate the effective excitation cross-  
Card 3/5

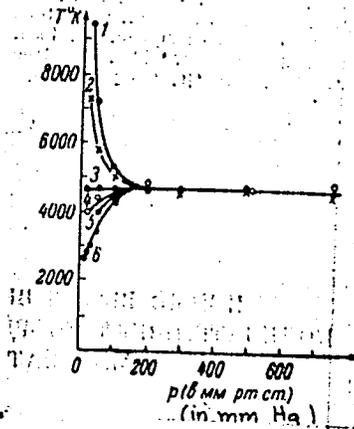
Distribution of Atoms over ...

S/051/61/010/003/006/010  
E032/E514

section  $s_i$ . The estimated values of  $s_i$  are given in the last column of the table. Acknowledgments are expressed to V. K. Prokof'yev for discussing the results. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960

Fig.



Card 4/5

30096

S/057/61/031/011/011/019  
B125/B102

No. 7311

AUTHORS: Belousova, I. M., and Gurevich, D. B.TITLE: Calculation of temperature of a mercury arc and its  
experimental verification

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 11, 1961, 1337-1343

TEXT: The authors verified experimentally a procedure suggested by H. Maecker (Zs. f. Phys., 157, 1, 1959) for calculating the temperature in the simplest case of an electric arc in mercury vapor by means of an argon-free mercury arc lamp PA (RD) which was developed by them. Besides, they used a ПРК-4 (PRK-4) standard arc lamp. With the heat conduction function  $S(T) = \int_0^T \kappa(T) dT$  (according to Maecker), the energy-balance equation reads  $\sigma E^2 = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r \frac{dS}{dr})$ ,  $\kappa$  - heat conduction coefficient,  $\sigma$  - conductivity.  $\sigma(S)$  can be approximated by a straight line,  $\sigma^*(S)$ :  $\sigma^* = 0$  for  $0 < S < S_1$ , and  $\sigma^* = B(S - S_1)$  for  $S_1 < S < S_0$ . The arc may thus be divided into an outer non-conducting region and an inner one in which the conductivity is a

Card 1/5

X

3096

S/057/61/031/011/011/019  
B125/B102

Calculation of temperature...

linear function of  $S(T)$ . The zeroth-order Bessel function of  $S = S_1 + (S_0 - S_1)J_0(x)$ , holds for the conducting region and  $S = \ln x + \text{const}$  for the nonconducting one. The radial part of the function is  $S = S_0 - 2fS_0(1 - J_0(x))$  for  $x = 1.08qe^{1/2zf}$  at  $x < 2.405$ , and  $S = -2fS_0 \ln q$  for  $x > 2.405$ . Thus, with known temperature dependence of  $\sigma$  and  $\kappa$ , it is possible to calculate, by Maecker's procedure, the energy balance, the temperature on the discharge axis, the radial temperature distribution, and the size of the current-conducting region of the arc. From the  $\kappa(T)$ -curve it can be seen that the electron component of  $\kappa$  may be neglected at  $T < 5500^\circ\text{C}$ , but is considerable above  $5500^\circ\text{C}$ . At  $8000^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $\kappa_e \approx 5.5\kappa_a$ ,  $\kappa_a$  denoting the atomic component.

For known  $S$ , the temperature can be calculated from  $S(T)$  found by graphic

integration of  $S = \int_0^T (\kappa_e + \kappa_a) dT$ . The temperature dependence of  $\sigma$  reads 
$$\sigma = \frac{(2\pi)^{3/4}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{e^2 m^{1/4}}{h^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{(kt)^{3/4}}{ae\sqrt{p}} e^{-E_i/2kT}$$
. The temperature was determined from  
Card 2/5

X

30096

S/057/61/031/011/011/019

B125/B102

Calculation of temperature...

the absolute intensity of the 5790.66 line. Reabsorption was checked by the method of linear absorption. With known absolute intensity (in watts)

of the 5790.66 line the temperature  $T = \frac{10.25 \cdot 10^4}{34.0 - \ln I_{abs}}$  is found. The

brightness temperature of tungsten was 27230K for  $\lambda = 579 \mu\mu$ . The theoretically calculated temperature was somewhat higher than the experimentally determined one; this difference increases with rising power of the arc which may be partly explained by neglecting the radiation losses. Fig. 4 shows the temperature distribution  $T(r)$  calculated from

$$I(r) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{x=r}^{\infty} \frac{I'(x)}{x} dz \text{ with } z^2 = x^2 - r^2 \text{ (} z = \text{ experimentally found tem-}$$

perature distribution,  $I$  = temperature distribution calculated according to Maecker). On the whole, Maecker's procedure gives quite a good estimate of temperature distribution; it is the closer to the real value, the more radiation and convection can be neglected. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 3 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows:

Card 3/5

X

30096

S/057/61/031/011/011/019

B125/B102

Calculation of temperature...

C. Kenty. J. Appl. Phys., 10, 714, 1939; W. Evenbaas. The High Pressure Mercury Vapour Disch. North-Holland Company, Amsterdam, 1951; C. W. Allen. Astrophysical Quant., London, 1955.

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1960

Legend to the Table: (1) type of lamp, (a) arc; (2) power, w/cm; (3)  $S_0$ , erg/cm·sec; (4)  $T$  calculated; (5)  $I_{abs}$ , w/cm; (6)  $T$  measured:

Тип лампы (1)	$\frac{W}{cm^2}$ (2)	$f$	$r$ , мм	$S_0$ , $\frac{erg}{cm \cdot sec}$ (3)	$T_{расчот.$ (4)	$I_{60.}$ $\frac{W}{cm^2}$ , (5) $\lambda = 5790$	$T_{изм.}$ , °K (6)
ПРК-4	20.0	0.33	3.5	$4.0 \cdot 10^7$	7600	0.6	$6500 \pm 100$
Дуга РД 700 мм	5.5	0.17	3.0	$2.1 \cdot 10^7$	6200	0.05	$5700 \pm 200$
Дуга РД 100 мм	4.8	0.18	3.2	$1.8 \cdot 10^7$	6000	0.01	$5700 \pm 200$

Card 4/5

Table

X

Calculation of temperature...

30096  
S/057/61/031/011/011/019  
B125/B102

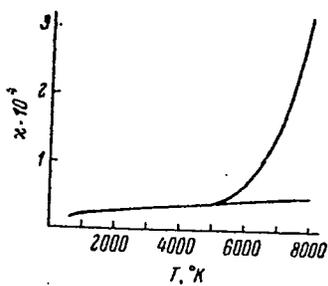


Fig. 2

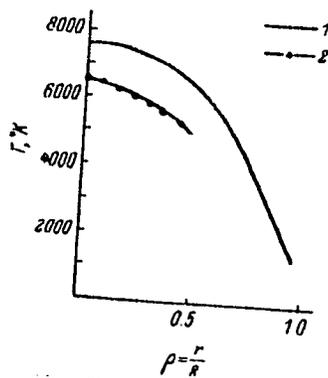


Fig. 4

Card 5/5

X

PEYSAKHSO, I.V.; GUREVICH, D.B.

Optical system of a high-intensity spectral instrument for the  
visible and ultraviolet spectral regions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.  
fiz. 26 no.7:963-964 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Spectrograph)

L 34881-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPA(wp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEG(e)/T/BWP(t)/EWP(o)/  
EWA(m)-2 Pz-5/Po-4/Pab-10/Pt-10/P1-4 IJP(c) JD/JG/AT 8/0091/65/018/002/0190/0197  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005032

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, V. Ya.; Gurevich, D. B.; Podmoshenskiy, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanism of excitation and energy exchange from the spectra of nonequilibrium radiation, produced by a pulsed electric field in a thermal plasma. I. Mercury arc

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 190-197

TOPIC TAGS: mercury arc, arc discharge plasma, plasma radiation, plasma excitation, plasma temperature

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by two of the authors (Gurevich and Podmoshenskiy, Opt. i spektr., v. 15, 587, 1963), in which a relaxation method was proposed for determining the difference between the excitation temperature and a gas temperature, based on comparison of the cooling time of electrons and heavy particles. It was found that in the positive column of a mercury arc it is impossible to observe the difference between the excitation temperature and the gas temperature at atmospheric pressure, but when an electric field many times stronger than the initial stationary field is produced in the positive column, the temper-

Card 1/4

L 34881-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005032

ature difference becomes observable. The investigations were therefore made using 3--5 keV pulses of short duration ( $10^{-8}$  sec), using the set-up shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. By taking oscillographs of the spectral lines it was found that the additional radiation due to the high-voltage pulse has two phases -- nonequilibrium, and equilibrium. The amplitude of the first phase decreases with increasing excitation potential and depends on the multiplicity of the level. A study of the nonequilibrium radiation has shown that in a mercury-arc lamp at atmospheric pressure the transfer of kinetic energy from the electrons to the atoms occurs in the case of inelastic collisions via electronic excitation and stepwise extinction by the atoms, at a low energy difference between levels. It was also found that in the nonequilibrium phase the excitation temperature of sufficiently isolated levels is close to the electron temperature, while that of the higher levels, which have a multiplet structure, is closer to the temperature of the atoms. The ionization temperature is also close to the atom temperature. The luminescence of 14 mercury lines and the radiation of the continuous spectrum was investigated in different wavelength regions. Several factors that influence the performance of the experiment are discussed, such as the occurrence of relaxation, magnetic compression, skin effect, and others. The authors thank M. I. Demidov, for modifying the DESO-1 oscilloscope to make possible registration of single

Card 2/4

L 34881-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005032

flashes with time resolution to  $10^{-8}$  sec." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: MI, E4

Card 3/4

L 34881-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5005032

0

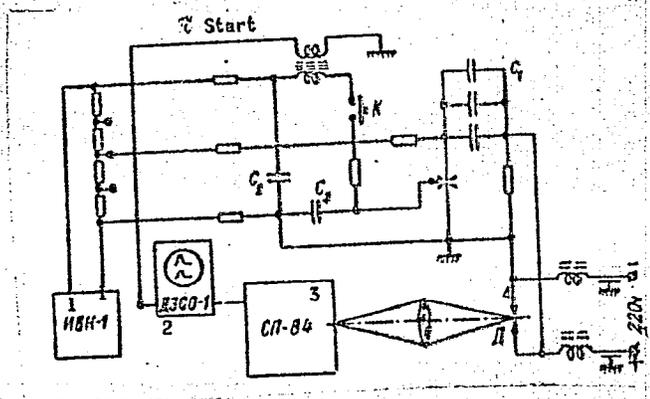


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental set-up.

- 1 - Power supply
- 2 - oscilloscope
- 3 - multichannel spectrometer
- 4 - arc

Card 4/4

GUREVICH, D.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the gap on the hydraulic tightness of plunger pairs.  
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.1:5-8 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Tractors--Engines)

GUREVICH, D.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Role of a gap in an atomizer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.  
8:181-184 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

GUREVICH, D.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Geometrical parameters of worn out surfaces. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10:58-65 '69. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

GUREVICH, D. F.

Gurevich, D. F.

"Investigation of Changes, Resulting from Wear, in the Hydraulic Tightness of Plunger Pairs of the Fuel Pump of a Diesel Engine for the DT-54 Tractor." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Agricultural Inst. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'; No. 27, 2 July, 1955

GUREVICH, David Fayvushov, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAKHAROV, A.A.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LUR'YE, N.S., inzhener,  
redaktor; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhnicheskij redaktor; SICHINA, O.V.,  
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Principles of calculations for pipe fittings] Osnovy rascheta  
truboprovodnoi armatury. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-  
stroit. lit-ry, 1956. 279 p. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Pipe fittings)

GUREVICH, D.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theory of the hydraulic density of plunger pairs. Avt.i trakt.prom.  
no.7:13-19 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Automobiles--Engines) (Hydraulics)

SOV/113-58-2-6/15

AUTHOR: Gurevich, D.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Foundations of a Theory for the Wear of Plunger Couples  
(Osnovy teorii iznosa plunzhernykh par)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp 20 - 24  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Most plunger couples operating at less than 1,500 rpm become unserviceable due to the increase of clearance between the plunger and the bush. The conditions of general wear are studied in order to obtain a theoretical basis for calculating the wear. The wear is determined by the content of solid admixtures in the fuel, the speed of the fuel movement in the clearance, etc. The wear of the plunger and the bush is calculated separately. The different values are calculated for 8 positions of the plunger and tables and graphs have been compiled (Figure 4). The corresponding table and graph for the bush is shown in Figure 5. The cited facts

Card 1/2

SOV/113-58-2-6/15

Foundations of a Theory for the Wear of Plunger Couples

permit the determination of the geometry of the plunger and the bush appearing during wear and its influence on operating conditions. There are 5 sets of diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Leningrad Agricultural Institute)

1. Automobile industry
2. Internal combustion engines---Equipment
3. Pistons---Performance
4. Abrasion---Theory

Card 2/2

SOV-113-58-10-8/16

AUTHORS: Gurevich, D.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Theory of the Wear of Plunger Pairs (K teorii iznosa plunzhernykh par)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 10, p 26 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the theory of the wear of plunger pairs and is based on a preceding article published in Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', Nr 2, 1958, by the same author. The present article contains formula for calculating the wear of plunger pairs as influenced by different factors, speed and operational pressure of the plunger, contents of abrasive particles, etc. There are two diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy sel'sk\_okhozyaystvennyy institut (Leningrad Agricultural Institut)

1. Pistons---Mechanical properties    2. Mathematics---Applications

Card 1/1

GUREVICH, D.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hydraulic testing of plunger pairs and recording the movement of the plunger. Trakt.i sel'khozmas. no.10:11-13  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Fuel pumps--Testing)

GUREVICH, David Fayvushev, kand. tekhn. nauk; DANABURG, B.I., inzh.,  
retsenzent; YURKEVICH, M.P., inzh., red.; ONISHCHENKO, F.N.,  
red. izd-va; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the design of pipe fittings] Osnovy rascheta  
truboprovodnoi armatury. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz,  
1962. 409 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Pipe fittings)

GUREVICH, D.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Design of efficient plunger pairs. Vsergomashtino stroenie  
10 no.7:34-38 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GUREVICH, D.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydraulic density of cylindrical couplings with minor gaps. Vest.  
mashinostr. 44 no.10:31-37 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

GUREVICH, D.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHELUKHIN, A.S., inzh.,  
retsensent

[Design and construction of pipe fittings] Raschet i  
konstruirovaniye truboprovodnoi armatury. Izd.3., perer. i  
dop. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 831 p.  
(MIRA 18:6)

GUREVICH, D.G.

Mbr., Ural Factory im. S. M. Kirov, -1948-. Electrical Engineering.

"Rationalization of Technological Processes and Performance of High-Frequency Electric Current Heat Treatment of Tractor Parts," Prom. Energet., No. 7, 1948.

GUREVICH, D.I.

BUA-2 automotive drilling unit. Biul.tekh.--ekon.inform,Gos.  
nauch.--issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.2:14-15 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Boring machinery)

GUREVICH, D. M.  
USSR/Natural Science

Card 1/1

Author : Gurevich, D. M. Cand. of Historical Sciences

Title : Book about the first Russian Natural Sciences Museum

Periodical : Priroda, 5, 124 - 125, May 1954

Abstract : Review of the book by T. V. Stanyukovich entitled "The Chamber of Art of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences" published by the Academy of Sciences USSR. The Chamber of Art of the Petersburg AS was the first known Russian Museum of Natural Science Exponents. It was organized at the beginning of the 18th century and collected exponents from various countries (Russia, China, India, Japan, Tibet, North America, Brasil and Oceania). The museum possesses exponents on anatomy, flora, fauna, mineralogy, geography, physics, astronomy etc. Names of personalities who contributed to the collection of the museum are given.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

GUREVICH, D.M.

USSR/Physics - Steel, Pearlite transformation

FD-904

Card 1/1            Pub 153-13/26

Author            : Gurevich, D. M.

Title             : Problem of the temperature of the initial transition of pearlite  
                  into austenite during high-speed annealing

Periodical        : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 1268-1272, Jul 1954

Abstract          : The temperature of the transition point of pearlite into austenite  
                  does not change during variation of heating speed from 10 to 700  
                  degrees/sec. The presence and magnitude of welded hemispheres  
                  affect the reading of thermocouples. Therefore the specimens  
                  should be tested after the thermocouples have been welded. In-  
                  debted to V. D. Sadovskiy, G. F. Golovin, K. I. Tushinskaya,  
                  N. A. Garbuz and L. G. Kharitonov. Seventeen references. Tables;  
                  graphs

Institution        : --

Submitted         : July 30, 1953

GURVICH, D. M.

USSR/Scientists - Natural sciences

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 9/38

Authors : Gurvich, D. M.

Title : An outstanding research worker of our country

Periodical : Priroda 43/12, 67-70, Dec 1954

Abstract : In commemoration of the passing of 200 years since the birth of V. F. Zuev (1754-1794), the author presents an account of the life and work of this early Russian scientist. His work largely consisted of expeditions for the study of flora and fauna and the knowledge gained was incorporated into several books.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

GUREVICH, D.M.; KOGAN, V.A.; RATINER, M.M.

Program controlled four-spindle drilling machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.  
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform 17 no.11:45-46 N  
'64. (MIRA 18:3)

GUREVICH, D. U.

1(2)(3)(4);26(1)<sup>P.3</sup> PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3376

Silovyye ustanovki vertoletov; sbornik statey (Helicopter Power Units; collection of articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 184 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: M. M. Maslennikov, Professor; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya; Ed. of Publishing House: I. A. Suvorova; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists who design, manufacture and operate helicopters, and may also be used by instructors and students of schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This book contains 7 articles which discuss problems connected with the application of gas turbines for driving helicopter rotors and with jet driven rotors. The author is particularly concerned with increasing the power, economy, useful load, and flight distance of helicopters. There are references, both Soviet and non-Soviet, in footnotes throughout the book.

Card 1/4

Helicopter Power Units (Cont.)

SOV/3376

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Mikerov, A. V. Comparative Evaluation of One-shaft and Two-shaft Turboprop Engines for Helicopter Power Plants. 5  
The author finds the efficiency of a two-shaft turboprop engine slightly higher than the efficiency of a similar one shaft engine. The one-shaft engine, however, has higher acceleration.
2. Shal'man, Yu. I. Investigation of Rotation Losses in Gas Turbines. 18  
Rotation losses are defined as losses due to the aerodynamic drag of turbine blades when the turbine is rotated by external forces. They depend on the twist of the airfoil of the turbine blade, but do not depend on the profile of the airfoil.
3. Savostin, A. F. Possibility of Using a Free Gas Turbine for the Direct Drive of the Helicopter's Rotor 48

Card 2/4

Helicopter Power Units (Cont.)

SOV/3376

The use of low-speed turbines for the direct drive of rotor blades is possible, but results in a lower efficiency coefficient.

4. ~~Gurevich, D. U.~~ Experimental Investigation of Diffusor Exhaust Conduits in Turboprop Helicopters 59  
The author gives methods of determining hydraulic characteristics of exhaust conduits of turboprop engines, describes their elements, and gives data on their hydraulic resistance and their installation. Some data are also given on the use of the kinetic energy of turboprop engine exhaust gases and on the prospect of future development.
5. Khasileva, D. P. Method of Analysis of Characteristics of Free Turbine Turbo-prop Engines for Helicopters. 114  
The analysis described differs from other methods in the consideration of exhaust conduit characteristics and in more precise evaluation of the influence of turbine rotation on

Card 3/4

Helicopter Power Units (Cont.)

SOV/3376

engine characteristics. The method is comparatively simple.

6. Bekhli, Yu. G. and I. I. Mashkevich. Evaluation of the Possibility of Using Exhaust Gases in the Compressor Reactive Drive of Helicopter Rotor Blades (Gas-air mixture system)

147

This article is based on French and English experiments in 1952 and 1955 on the use of turbine gases to drive helicopter rotor blades. (Doran's DH-011 and Napier's Oryx Gas Generator)

7. Kaganovich, B. P. Some Problems of Helicopter Rotor Blades Driven by Turbojet Engines

167

The author describes the operating conditions of turbojet engines mounted on helicopter rotor blades and suggests some solutions of basic technical problems connected with this propulsion method.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TL716.M4)

Card 4/4

AC/mmh  
4-13-60

GUREVICH, D. V.

PA 165T75

---

USSR/Physics - Luminescence  
Conductivity, Photo-

1 Mar 50

"Luminescence and Photoconductivity of Cadmium Sul-  
fide," D. V. Gurevich, N. A. Tolstoy, P. P. Feofilov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 1, pp 29-32

Investigated kinetics of luminescence and photoconduc-  
tivity, carried out by method of "taumeter" (tau--  
life span or duration) on CdS monocrystals. Mathe-  
matically discusses phosphorescence relaxation and  
so-called "nonlinear" photoconductivity. Taumeter was  
described in ZhETF 19, 421, 1949, and "Iz Ak Nauk  
SSSR, Ser Fiz," 13, 211, 1949, by Tolstoy et al. Sub-  
mitted 3 Jan 50 by Acad S. I. Vavilov.

165T75

GUREVICH, D.Ya.

[Collection of problems and exercises in iron rolling] Sbornik  
zadach i uprazhnenii po prokatke. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 123 p.  
(MLRA 7:3)  
(Rolling (Metalwork))

GUREVICH, David Yakovlevich; SHAPIRO, B.S., inzhener, retsenzent;  
~~PELOSOV~~, H.M., redaktor; BERNSHTEYN, M.L., redaktor;  
MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Concise manual for rolling mill operators] Kratkii spravoch-  
nik prokatchika. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po  
cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 415 p. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Rolling mills)

GUREVICH, David Yakovlevich; SLAVKIN, V.S., redaktor; GOLYATKINA, A.G.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of rolling] Osnovy prokatochnogo proizvodstva. Moskva,  
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,  
1956. 254 p. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Rolling mills)

GUREVICH, D.Ya., referent.

Relation between varying factors and the precision in the hot  
rolling of sheet and strip metal. (from "Neue Hütte," no. 5, 1956).  
Stal' 16 no. 11:1048-1051 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Rolling (Metalwork))

GUREVICH, D. Ya. (Engr.)

"The Electronic Integrator used for Measuring the Potentials in Corrosion Investigations in Leningrad."

report presented at the Odessa Conference on the Fighting of Corrosion Caused by Stray Currents, Nov 1957. Odessa Branch NTOEP (Elektrichestvo, '58, 4:83)

GUREVICH, D.Ya., referent

Simplified nomogram for determining the radius of the deformed  
part of the roll during cold rolling of the strip and sheet.  
Stal' 18 no. 7:635-638 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Rolls(Iron mills))

18.5100

75906  
SCV/133-59-10-27/39

AUTHOR: Gurevich, D. Ya.

TITLE: Determination of Pressure on the Rolls and Supporting Rod in Tube-Rolling Mills

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 933-934 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Review of a German experiment described in Neue Huette, 1958, Nr 12, pp 758-762. There are 6 figures; 1 table; and 1 German reference.

Card 1/1

KOGOS, Ayzik Markovich; GUREVICH, D.Ya., inzh., retsenzent

[Mechanical equipment of wire drawing and strip rolling mills] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie volochil'nykh i len-toprokatnykh tsekhov. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," 1964. 391 p. (MIRA 17:6)

GUREVICH, D.Ye., inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[Conveyer method of finishing buildings; practices of the No.1 Moscow Finishing Administration of the Main Administration for Construction in Moscow] Konveiernyi metod otdelki zdanii; opyt tresta "Mosotdelstroi" no.1 Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 27 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta "Mosgorstroy" (for Gurevich).

VARNAKOVA, Ye.D.; GUREVICH, D.Ye.; ZHUKOV, M.M.; RYAZANTSEVA, L.I.,  
red. izd-vā; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Organization of the dissemination of information and  
introduction of new technology and advanced practices in  
construction] Organizatsiia informatsii, propagandy i vne-  
dreniia novoi tekhniki i peredovogo opyta v stroitel'stve;  
opyt Orgstroev. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 109 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Building--Technological innovations)

GUREVICH, D.Ye.

Increase the rate of technical progress in harbor construction.  
Gidrotehnika no.1:88-90 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Harbors)(Hydraulic engineering)

GUREVICH, D.Ye.; SHEKHTERMAN, A.S.

Improving the methods for stressing reinforcements. *Gidrotekhnika*  
no.1:100-102 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Concrete reinforcements)

GUREVICH, D.Ye., inzh.; VOLIK, A.G., inzh.

Raise the level of prefabrication of hydraulic structures in open  
roadsteads. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2:26-27 F '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Hydraulic structures) (Precast concrete construction)

GUREVICH, D.Ye.; NIKEROV, P.S., dotsent

Hydraulic wave damper. Transp. stroi. 12 no.4:27-29 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog Chernomorgidrostroya (for Gurevich).
2. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota (for Nikerov).  
(Waves, Calming of) (Hydraulic machinery)

GUREVICH, D.Ye., inzh.; VOLIK, A.G., inzh

Rear protecting of wharves made of large concrete blocks  
without a prism of stone. Transp.stroi. 12 no.7:28 J1 '62.  
(Wharves) (Precast concrete) (MIRA 16:2)

GUREVICH, David Yefimovi-h, inzh.; SASIN, Arkadiy Vikent'yevich,  
inzh.; SHNEYDER, Ye.B., re'.

[I.V.Diukarev's unified integrated crew for the construction of completely prefabricated apartment houses; Moscow Building Trust No.18 of the Main Building Administration of Moscow] Ob"edinennaya kompleksnaya brigada I.V.Diukareva na stroitel'stve polnosobornyykh zhiilykh domov; trest "Mosstroi" no.18 Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 22 p.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta "Mosgorgstroy" (for Gurevich).
3. Nachal'nik otdel: Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta no.18 Glavnogo otdeleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v gorode Moskve (for Sasin).

GUREVICH, D.Ye.; VOLIK, A.G.

Construction of pier-type moorings. Transp. stroi. 13  
no.2:23-27 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog Chernomorgidrostroya (for Gurevich).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Chernomorgidrostroya (for Volik).  
(Precast concrete construction)  
(Piers)

GUREVICH, D. Ye.; VOLIK, A. G.

Working rock under water. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:24-25 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta Chernomorgidrostroy (for Gurevich).
2. Machal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta Chernomorgidrostroy (for Volik).

(Hydraulic engineering)  
(Boring) (Blasting, Submarine)

GUREVICH, D.Ye., inzh.; VOLIK, A.G., inzh.

Asphalt and concrete mattresses for strengthening the  
underwater slopes of rivers and reservoirs. Transp.stroi.  
14 no.12:19-22 D '64. (MIRA 19:1)

VOLIK, A.G., inzh.; GUREVICH, D. Ye., inzh.; LAVRINOVICH, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVINOV, O.A., doktor tekhn. nauk

Glue concrete joints of pipe piles. Transp. stroi. 15 no.5:49-51  
My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chernomorgidrostroy (for Volik, Gurevich). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhnicheskikh i sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh rabot (for Lavrinovich, Savinov).

VEYNBERG, B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUREYICH, E., inzhener.

Choice of main parameters for non-crosshead compressors. Khol.tekh. 30  
no.2:7-14 Ap-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana. 2. Tsent-  
ral'noye konstruktorskoye biyuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Compressors)

GUREVICH, E.

Improve the quality of plastic wares. Sov.torg. no.1:30-32  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Plastics industry)



YEVSTROP'YEV, Konstantin Sergeevich, professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk;  
TOROPOV, Nikita Aleksandrovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; GUREVICH, E.A., redaktor; GLADIKH, N.N., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor

[The chemistry of silicon and the physical chemistry of silicates]  
Khimiia kremniia i fizicheskaiia khimiia silikator. Izd. 2-oe.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 339 p.  
(Silicon) (Silicates) (MLRA 10:3)

VOLKOV, Valentin Georgiyevich, inzh.; YELSHIN, Igor' Mikhaylovich,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; KHARIN, Arnol'd Ivanovich, kand. tekhn.  
nauk; KHRUSTALEV, Mikhail Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk;  
GUREVICH, E.A., red.

[Enriching and fractionating natural sand for concrete by  
the hydraulic method] Obogashchenie i fraktsionirovanie  
prirodnikh peskov dlia betona gidravlicheskim sposobom.  
Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 162 p. (MIRA 18:1)

GUREVICH, E.B. [Hurevych, E.B.], student geol.-geograf.fakul'teta;  
LANDA I.M., nauchnyy rukovoditel', dots.

Peresyp during the forty years of Soviet rule. Pratsi Od.un.  
Zbir.stud.rob. 149 no.5:137-140 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Odessa--Economic conditions)

BOGDANOV, N.I., inzh.; GUREVICH, E.I., inzh.; KARUNA, Ye.V., inzh.

Use of cranes in the assembly of structural elements.  
Mekh. stroi. 19 no.10:3-5 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GUREVICH, E.I., inzh.; LITVINOV, M.V., inzh.

Parameters of mechanisms for assembling structural elements  
can be improved. Prom. stroi. 41 no.11:30-32 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy otdel Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo  
instituta Ukrproyektstal'konstruktsiya.

GUREVICH

GVERICH, E.I., inzh.; FILIPPOV, I.F., inzh.; KHUTORETSKIY, G.M., inzh.

Analysis of temperature distribution in turbogenerator rotors  
with multijet cooling systems. Vest. elektroprom 34 no.6:5-8  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Turbogenerators)

GUREVICH, E.I.; FILIPPOV, I.F.

Measurement of the steady temperature of a gas current. Elektroailla  
no.22:37-41 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GUREVICH, E.I., inzh.; FILIPPOV, I.F., inzh.

Device for measuring gas velocity in the channels of  
electrical machines. Elektrotehnika 36 no.8:58-60 (MIRA 17:9)  
Ag '64.

GUREVICH, E.I., inzh.; KONOVALOVA, K.N., inzh.; MYSHENKOVA, H.K., inzh.;  
SENCHUGOV, K.I., inzh.; SIMO, I.N., inzh.

Study of the TVF-100-2 trubogenerators manufactured by the  
"Elektrosila" factory. Elek. sta. 35 no.12:25-28 D '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

TARNOPOL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ye.I., inzh.; TYULENEV, S.D.,  
inzh.; GUREVICH, E.I., inzh.; RABINOVICH, S.Yu., inzh.;  
DRYAPACHENKO, B.G., inzh.; SMORODA, I.M., inzh.

Investigation of deformations in the jacket of blast furnaces  
during their erection by protrusion. Prom. stroi. 42 no. 6:  
9-12 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 18869-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

ESD-3

Pc-4/Pr-4

RM/WW/RH/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006623

S/0076/63/037/009/2048/2053 69

AUTHORS: Izmaylov, N. A., (Deceased); Gurevich, E. L. 68

TITLE: Investigation of equilibria in non-aqueous electrolyte solutions by absorption spectra methods. 4. Optical and electrical studies of picric acid in hexane-n-butanol and dioxane-water mixtures.

SOURCE: Zh. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1963, 2048-2053

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum picric acid, dioxane water mixture, association constant, dissociation constant, hexane-n-butanol mixture

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectra of picric acid and its salts were investigated at various concentrations in 97% a dioxane-water mixture and in 25 and 40% n-butanol mixtures. The spectral absorption method used in this investigation was described by the authors in a previous investigation. The constants of transformation  $K_{tr}$  of the picric acid have been calculated at a concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  mole per liter. It was shown that glass electrode can be used to evaluate the hydrogen ion activity in the above solvents. The ordinary constants ( $K_{or}$ ) of

Card 1/2

L 18869-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006623

picric acid were determined from the emf of a circuit using two glass electrodes with solutions of constant ion strength and hydrochloric acid as reference. The dissociation constants and the association constants of picric acid were calculated. After comparing the values for the constants, it was concluded that picric acid solutions are almost completely in the undissociated state in the form of ion associations or undissociated molecules with very low free ion concentration. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 figures and 1 formula

ASSOCIATION: Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kharkov state university)

SUBMITTED: 14Sep62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

IZMAYLOV, N.A.; GUREVICH, E.L.

Study of equilibria in nonaqueous solutions of electrolytes by means of absorption spectra. Part 1: Picric acid and sodium picrate in water, ethyl alcohol, and normal butyl alcohol. (MIRA 14:1)  
Opt. i spektr. 10 no. 1:19-26 Ja '61.  
(Picric acid) (Chemical equilibrium)

IZMAYLOV, N.A.; GUREVICH, E.L.

Studying the equilibria in nonaqueous solutions of electrolytes using absorption spectra. Part 2. Picric acid and sodium picrate in acetic acid, pyridine, acetonitrile and acetone.  
Opt. i spektr. 10 no.6:767-772 Js '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Electrolytos) (Absorption spectra)

IZMAYLOV, N.A.; GUREVICH, E.L.

Study of equilibria in anhydrous solutions of electrolytes with  
the aid of absorption spectra. Part 3. Picric acid and sodium  
picrate in mixtures of dioxane with water and benzene with  
alcohol. Opt.i spektr. 11 no.1:67-73 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Electrolytes) (Absorption spectra)

GUREVICH, E.M., inzh.; SHIT, Ye.E., inzh.

Depth gauges for dragline excavators. Biul.tekh.inform. 5  
no.2:13-15 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Excavating machinery--Attachments)

GUREVICH, E.M.

Depth gage for excavators. Biul. tekhn. inform. po stroi. 5  
no.7:28 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Excavating machinery--Equipment and supplies)

KUROCHKIN, G.A.; TRAVKIN, V.S.; VLADISLAVLEV, Yu.Ye.; ANTONOV, N.V.;  
GUREVICH, E.M.; SHIT, Ye.E.; PETROPAVLOVSKIY, B.P.; AGEKASOV,  
N.I.; BORMOTIN, I.M.

Inventions. Gor.zhur. no.2:74-75 P '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Mining machinery—Technological innovations)  
(Earthmoving machinery—Technological innovations)  
(Railroads—Rails)

GUREVICH, E

S

Technology of Non-Metallic Coating, By A. Y a. Drinberg, E.S. Gurevich and  
A.V. Tikhomirov. New York, London, Pergamon Press, 1960.  
xvi, 531 p. illus, diags., graphs, tables.  
Translated from the original Russian: Tekhnologiya Nemetallicheskikh Pokrytiy,  
Leningrad, 1957.  
Includes Bibliographies.